

ANTI-SALOONISTS IN CONVENTION

President Cannon's Address Tells of the Work of the League.

VIVID ADDRESS
BY DR. G. B. YOUNG

President's Address Strongly Advocates That Every Social Club Shall Take Out a Barroom License; Get Down to Work To-day.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PETERSBURG, VA., January 16.—The annual address of President Cannon and the speech of Rev. Dr. George B. Young, of Georgetown, Ky., assistant national superintendent, were the features of the opening session of the fifth annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia at the First Baptist Church to-night. There was no general discussion, and the league's present fight against the false social club appeared only in the emphasis of that issue in the president's address, which strongly advocated that regular bar license be required of all clubs where liquor is sold.

Dr. Young's stirring speech, reviewing the league's work in the Patterson-Herrick gubernatorial campaign in Ohio, was heard with intense interest by the big audience and aroused much enthusiasm.

Vivid Language.

The speaker painted in vivid language the progress of the great fight, and denounced the allegation that the Anti-Saloon League was ever a worker in partisan politics, emphasizing its position in the Ohio campaign as a struggle for the rightness of the cause and a demand of all parties for a higher standard of public men.

Dr. Young was eloquent on the subject of the universal campaign against graft and referred to Senator La Follette, Governor Folk, Governor Patterson and Major Weaver as those whose names have become household words in the American Republic.

He lauded the overthrow of the political boss and the rise of the new type of American citizenship. The speech was a splendid appeal for civic righteousness, replete with humor, and made a profound impression.

Successful Year.

The president of the league, Rev. James Cannon, stated that the year just closing had been in some respects the most successful in the history of the league. There has been a great increase in contributions. Four thousand dollars was the total for the year 1935, six thousand five hundred for the year just closing, an increase of twenty-five hundred dollars over sixty per cent. The old debt of twelve hundred dollars had been wiped out, and every expense of the present year had been paid in full. This shows a great increase in practical interest in the work. More literature has been distributed and more speeches have been made than in any previous year. Dry territory has increased; all dry territory except the city of Danville has been held, and Shenandoah, Edinburg, Mt. Jackson and Cape Charles have been added to the dry towns.

Saloon Statistics.

The following interesting statistics were given: Number of saloons at present in Virginia, including the four at Cape Charles, which will be closed in ten days, 1,016, reducing, therefore, the number to 1,012, a decrease of fifty during the year. Number of ordinaries, forty, a decrease of eight; retail malt dealers, none, a decrease of four; wholesale malt dealers, two, a decrease of one; rectifiers, none, a decrease of one; distillers, thirteen, a decrease of four; special clubs, eighty-five, an increase of thirty-nine; breweries, seven, an increase of three; hotels with liquor license, sixty-three, an increase of twenty-one; white-key distilleries, ninety-eight, an increase of seventeen; brandy distilleries, 176, an increase of thirty-three. There are only twenty-four saloons in the country districts of Virginia. Leaving out saloons in country places contiguous to cities, the following towns in Virginia have saloons: West Point, Suffolk, Smithfield, Phoebus; Hampton, Berkeley, Emporia, Swansboro, South Boston, Houston, Bedford City, Port Charles, Abingdon, Clifton Forge, Covington, Basic City, Harrisonburg, Berryville, Massanutten, Culpeper, Gordonsville, Orange, Warrenton and Colonial Beach. There are eleven dispensaries in the State.

The Next Work.

These facts show where the next work of the league is to be done. No great additional results can be obtained from the Mann law until distilleries are brought under its provisions, as saloons have virtually been swept out of the country districts of the State and out of the towns of less than five hundred inhabitants.

Two flank movements were discussed which have had for their purpose the practical nullification of the Mann law; namely the social club and the distillery. The address insisted that the provisions of the Mann law must be extended to include the distillery, and stated that the best solution of the fake club difficulty was to take away all privileges held by social clubs in reference to the sale of liquor. An appeal was made to the bona fide club to surrender their privileges of small license and the right to sell liquor on Sunday in order to take away the reason for the existence of the fake club.

Law Enforcement.

The greatest stress of the report was laid upon the matter of law enforcement. It was shown that the greatest argument against local option was the statement that the law could not be enforced; that the blind tiger would roam at will, and this was given as a sufficient reason for favoring the open saloon. In other words, the lawlessness of the liquor traffic is presented as an all sufficient reason for its abolition.

The speaker called for the enforcement of the laws, and urged that the Governor-elect of Virginia had stated that if elected he would maintain and

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WOULD LET DOWN BARS TO VOTERS

Part of the Prerequisite to Voting Law Is Obnoxious.

PREPAYMENT OF
THE POLL-TAX

Virginians Have Their Weather Eye on the State Legislature, Hoping That It Will Do Away With the Poll-Tax Barrier.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16.—There is much speculation among Virginians and southern men generally in Washington as to whether there will be an effort made at the present session of the Virginia Legislature to secure the passage of an amendment to the Constitution to be submitted to the people eliminating the prepayment of the poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting. There seems to be a very general belief that this will be done eventually, but whether an effort will be made to induce the present Legislature to undertake it is not made the subject of prophecy. A well known Richmond man, who is in Washington to-day, is strongly in favor of the abolition of the poll-tax payment as a pre-requisite.

The other safeguards thrown about the electoral franchise, such as the educational qualifications and the property qualifications, protect it sufficiently. The portion of the population desired to be eliminated has been purged from the electorate. I want to see the pre-requisite of payment of poll-tax abolished. It creates, or adds to the great discontent which exists at present among the voters. We know the exercise of the elective franchise is a privilege and not a right, but this is not the feeling among the masses. They regard as a right the privilege of voting and they feel they have been deprived of a cherished right by the pre-requisites of the Constitution of 1901-02 established.

"I have always voted the Democratic ticket, and do not know that I shall ever vote any other, but I do not speak as a Democrat, or as a member of any party, when I say we should abolish the poll-tax payment as a prerequisite to voting. I simply speak as a citizen, who wants to see a better state of feeling existing among the people of Virginia towards the State government. The people are dissatisfied in many instances. Those who have been disfranchised for any cause feel aggrieved, and the friends of the people are sore. They may not be able to indicate exactly the object of their displeasure, but they are not hearty, enthusiastic Virginians any more, but men with grievances, pessimists and cynics, and so far from the State government is concerned. I wonder whether the Democrats will undertake to abolish the poll-tax pre-requisite, or allow the people to call the Republicans to power for that purpose."

Advocates in Minority.

But it is fair to say that the advocates of the abolition of the poll-tax prerequisite are not certainly in the majority among the Virginians here with whom I have discussed the subject.

"I am for the regulation of railway rates by the government," said Representative Glase to-day. "I shall vote for a rate bill, but I want it to be a bill which will regulate. The best bill that could be introduced in this House, I believe, would be a copy of the act creating the Interstate Commerce Commission, with a sentence interlined, conferring on the commission the power to say whether a given rate is unreasonable, and to fix a reasonable rate."

That is about all there is to it, and I am tired of so much talk about rate bills. It is the simplest and easiest thing in the world to get a bill which will answer every purpose of those who want rates controlled by the government."

To Cash War Claims.

Representative Lamb thinks he has hit upon a plan for the people of his district who have claims against the government for property destroyed by Federal soldiers after the war, and the claims for church property destroyed during the war. He proposes to have all these bills, about twelve in number, referred to the court of claims for adjudication under one resolution. This is the practice of the Senate, but the House has not adopted it. Captain Lamb has been at work among members for the purpose

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SUFFOLK ANNEXES SUBURBAN TERRITORY

Though Large Enough, Does Not Desire to Become a City.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SUFFOLK, VA., January 16.—A court order to-day was signed annexing suburban territory which will increase Suffolk's population by 3,000, and half a million dollars to the town's taxable values. The matter was heard in Circuit Court by Judge John M. White, of Charlottesville, who was designated by Governor Montague to sit in place of Judge Prentiss, who is a property owner here, and disqualified.

There was no pronounced opposition to the annexation plan as framed by the Town Council. The only change made by the court was the exclusion from the proposed limits of 3,000 feet of Norfolk and Western Railroad tracks. Though the population is sufficient local sentiment is not favorable to having the town made a city.

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MARSHALL FIELD WHO DIED LAST NIGHT; HIS WIFE AND SCENE AT WEDDING



Mrs. Marshall Field and Marshall Field. Leaving Church After Ceremony.

MARSHALL FIELD DIED YESTERDAY

Family and Friends at Beside When Merchant Prince Passed Away.

DEATH CAME PEACEFULLY

Household as Well as Dying Man Expected the End—Funeral in Chicago.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, January 16.—Marshall Field, the millionaire Chicago merchant, died at the Holland House at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an eight day illness of pneumonia. Death came peacefully while members of the family who had been in almost constant attendance for several days were gathered around the death bed. They as well as the dying merchant himself were prepared for the end. For days they had been swayed between hope and fear, but when the alarming turn came to-day after the remarkable rally of yesterday, it was recognized that the end had been only briefly deferred. Those who were present when the merchant died were Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Augustus N. Eddy, Catherine Eddy, Mrs. Henry Dibble, Robert T. Lincoln and Mrs. Preston Gibson.

Mr. Field's illness developed about a week ago, while he and Mrs. Field were on their way from Chicago to this city. He was traveling on the Pennsylvania Limited and he was taken ill early Tuesday morning just before the train reached Pittsburgh. There a physician boarded the train and came on to this city with Mr. Field.

Body Taken to Chicago.

Mr. Field's body will be taken to Chicago to-morrow by special train. No funeral services will be held here.

Marshall Field was without question the greatest and most successful merchant of his generation, and he was one of the world's richest men, his wealth being estimated at anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000. He was a native of Conway, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1855.

His father was a farmer, and Mr. Field obtained his education in the public

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START INDICATES FRUITFUL RESULT

Duke of Almodavar's Remarks at Algeciras for Peace.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE DELEGATES

Conference Will First Take Up Question of Surveillance of Contraband, Leaving More Delicate Question Involved to the Last.

(By Associated Press.)
ALGECIRAS, January 16.—The opening of the Moroccan conference to-day was chiefly notable for the spirit of conciliation manifested throughout the formal inaugural session. The events of the day were the gathering of the ambassadors, with their extensive staffs, and the one hour's session, in which the Duke of Almodavar, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, was unanimously elected president of the conference. The Duke's speech of acceptance breathed concord and peace. It was significant that both the French and German delegations heartily seconded the remarks of the Duke, thus forecasting the anchoring of Franco-German relations. The delegates had agreed to make themselves comfortable and not to trouble about uniforms, so most of them were in afternoon dress. The Moors were the last to arrive, and their white draperies, red turbans and yellow shoes added an odd touch to the gathering that otherwise looked like that of an afternoon tea.

There were seven of the Arabs, dignified men with watchful eyes, and all with athletic frames, except Mohammed El

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, except rain Thursday in extreme west portions; fresh west winds, diminishing.

Conditions Yesterday.
The weather in Richmond yesterday was clear and warm for the season. This was the range of the thermometer:
9 A. M. 48
12 M. 59
3 P. M. 60
6 P. M. 52
Lowest temperature yesterday 41
Highest temperature yesterday 61
Mean temperature yesterday 59
Normal temperature for January 57
Departure from normal temperature 13

Conditions in Important Cities.

Place.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Weather.
Augusta.	30.0	48	Clear
Atlanta.	30.0	48	Clear
Baltimore.	30.0	48	Clear
Buffalo.	30.0	48	Clear
Chicago.	30.0	48	Clear
Cincinnati.	30.0	48	Clear
Cleveland.	30.0	48	Clear
Davenport.	30.0	48	Clear
Des Moines.	30.0	48	Clear
Indianapolis.	30.0	48	Clear
Kansas City.	30.0	48	Clear
Memphis.	30.0	48	Clear
Mobile.	30.0	48	Clear
New Orleans.	30.0	48	Clear
Pittsburgh.	30.0	48	Clear
Richmond.	30.0	48	Clear
Savannah.	30.0	48	Clear
St. Louis.	30.0	48	Clear
Wilmington.	30.0	48	Clear

Miniature Almanac.
January 17, 1936.
Sun rises.....7:24
Sun sets.....5:17
Moon rises.....12:00
HIGH TIDE.
Morning.....9:58
Evening.....10:20

MANY CHECKS OF BALLANTINE'S

At Least Fourteen Thousand Squeezed From Young Man By Conspirators.

THIRTY - ONE INDICTMENTS

Ballantine Family Tried to Secure Prominent Local Lawyers to Prosecute Case.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Jan. 16.—After a thorough examination of a long string of witnesses, the Grand Jury of the Corporation Court this afternoon completed its consideration of the cases against F. C. Duncan, Henry C. Michie and John S. Hawkins, charged with blackmailing and extorting money from the late Robert D. Ballantine, and returned true bills against the accused jointly and severally.

Fourteen indictments were found against the trio for conspiracy and extortion, and seven against each one individually, making in all a total of thirty-five. It is stated that while all these indictments will not be used, it was the intention of the Commonwealth's Attorney to have them secured so that he could exercise later his own option in the matter.

Hawkins and Michie, along with J. Antont Ambroselli, who was yesterday indicted for assault, will be arraigned before Judge Morris to-morrow morning. It developed in the evidence before the Grand Jury that instead of there being one check of four thousand dollars given by Ballantine to F. C. Duncan and placed in the Jefferson National Bank safety deposit box of H. K. Hawthorne, as was brought out at the preliminary trial, there were three for this amount. These checks were said to have been dated in January, April and June of the present year—dated ahead in anticipation of the income of the deceased.

In addition to these three checks aggregating twelve thousand dollars, there were produced also two checks for one thousand dollars each, payable to Duncan and collected by him about the middle of November last, about the time

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WILL IMPROVE THE PRETTY CLUB HOUSE

Jefferson Club Empowers its Board to Proceed—Officers Are Chosen.

The Jefferson Club held its annual meeting for the election of officers at its handsome club-house last night. A large number of members were present and the occasion was enjoyable.

The subject of making extensive improvements to the club-house to accommodate the necessities of the increasing membership, was referred to the board of governors, with power to consult architects.

The reports of the officers showed the condition of the club to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

The following officers were elected: Isaac Thalhimer, president; Joseph L. Levy, vice-president; Isaac Feld, secretary; Sol L. Bloomberg, treasurer. Board of Governors—H. S. Wallerstein, M. I. Hessberg, I. J. Straus, B. Rowman, M. I. Binswanger, M. Arnold, M. S. Block, C. Eichel, J. C. Lewitt and W. M. Whitlock. Goodman Davis, manager.

NO NEW COURT FOR RICHMOND

Bar Association Rejects Report of Its Special Committee.

ABSTRACT ETHICAL PRINCIPLE ADOPTED

Mr. Campbell Will Resign At Once and Mr. Royall Likely to Do So—Status of Others Depends on Official Definition of Practice of Law.

After much debate, sharp at times and always pointed, the Bar Association of Richmond yesterday afternoon adopted in the abstract the principle of legal ethics involved in the McGuire resolution recently offered and referred to the Committee on Grievances, and rejected the laboriously prepared report of its special commissioner recommending the establishment of a civil justices' court in this city for the purpose of facilitating the adjudication of small commercial claims.

It took forty-five lawyers three hours to reach these two important conclusions, and even then insistent calls for the pending question alone served to check the discussion upon the ethical question concerning the rights of members to associate themselves with corporations which solicit practice in order to perform legal services for a tariff of less than that set forth in the code. There was practical unanimity when the vote was taken, though previously a considerable divergence of opinion had developed over the status of trust companies, collection agencies and other such institutions under the resolution.

In the connection steps were taken to secure a precise and official definition of what is meant by the term, law practice, and upon this definition will depend the extent of the application of the terms of the abstract proposition, as well as the necessity of the withdrawal of a number of prominent Richmond attorneys from membership in the association. As the matter stands now, the question to this extent is still open, but at least one resignation, that of Mr. Irving E. Campbell, general counsel for the Virginia Corporation Company, and in all likelihood another, that of Mr. William L. Royall, associate counsel for the same company, will be tendered without delay. Whether or not others will follow will depend upon future events.

Not Have the Court.

To the astonishment of many and the dismay of not a few, the opposition to the creation of the proposed civil justices' court carried the day after a close fight. At a recent meeting the association placed itself on record as endorsing the general proposition for an enlargement of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace and a special commission was instructed to investigate the matter further and submit a plan in detail. This commission, or a large majority of the members, reported in favor of the new court, and presented for introduction in the Legislature a bill that had been prepared at great labor.

Annexation and the likelihood of a readjustment of the Richmond courts as a result of it, the avowed ability of present courts to handle all the cases now docketed, and a series of objectionable features of the plan suggested, were the rocks on which the report went to pieces. By a vote of 20 to 18 the carefully drawn bill was rejected and the entire question of a new court for Richmond was laid on the table. Recommendations designed to facilitate the trial of cases in the present courts were then adopted and bills embodying these recommendations will be offered at once in the General Assembly.

Report on Legal Ethics.

On behalf of the Committee on Grievances, Mr. James E. Cannon, chairman of the committee, presented a report touching the question of legal ethics raised at the last meeting by Mr. Murray M. McGuire.

In considering this question embodied in a resolution offered by Mr. McGuire, the committee limited the scope of its deliberation to the abstract, being of opinion that under the by-laws of the association it could not consider any concrete application of the terms of the resolution. After a public session, at which several members of the bar appeared and made brief statements, the committee unanimously adopted a substitute offered by Mr. McGuire for his original resolution as follows:

"Whereas, it is contrary to the ethics of this association for its mem-

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CHANGES STIR UP MUCH DISCUSSION

Announcements of the House Committees a Surprise.

WASTED ORATORY ON ELECTION OF JUDGES

General Assembly Discovers That it is Proceeding Without Authority and Has to Declare its Own Work Null and Void—Important Bills and Resolutions.

The most striking feature of the legislative session yesterday was the announcement of the standing committees of the two branches, though interest in this was confined largely to the House side, the Senate appointments having been correctly foreshadowed in The Times-Dispatch.

Speaker Cardwell gave the House committees a "shaking up," such as they have perhaps never had before, and the announcements of several of the chairmanships fell upon the body like thunderbolts from cloudless skies.

The greatest surprise of the day came in the assignments received by Colonel Robert E. Lee, Jr., of Fairfax, who was regarded as almost certain to head either Courts of Justice or Privileges and Elections. Mr. Byrd, of Winchester, a new member, got the former, and Colonel Caton, the latter.

Colonel Lee was placed at the head of Militia and Police, a well recognized "tailender" without important business or influence.

Mr. Jennings, of Lynchburg, "fell down" on the Finance Committee chairmanship, for which he ranked, and Colonel A. M. Bowman, of Salem, was placed in his stead. Mr. Jennings, however, fared better than Colonel Lee. He was placed at the head of Counties, Cities and Towns, a very important committee, where the work will be quite as congenial and far less laborious.

While Mr. Jennings rather thought the custom of promoting the ranking member would prevail, in his case, he uttered no word of complaint, and seemed satisfied with his new assignments. If he felt any personal disappointment, he kept it to himself.

That Colonel Lee keenly felt the sting of his failure to secure one of the positions to which it is said custom entitled him, there can be no doubt, though the Eighth District leader was not hurt to complain. His friends surged up to his desk one by one and offered their condolence, but he and they recognized the power and authority of the Speaker and had no harsh words of criticism. Taking out Mr. Early, who ranked Colonel Lee on Courts, and who, being again made the head of Schools and Prisons, was not considered for chairman of the former, the Fairfax man came first, and was almost universally regarded as the future spokesman for the Law Committee.

Had Served Long.

For two sessions he had been a member of the House and had long taken the ranking place. Again, it was thought that should he fall in this he would land Privileges and Elections, it having been the custom of Speakers to cast the honor of floor leader upon competitors, who, like Colonel Lee, gracefully retired before the contest was settled.

In the case of Hon. S. L. Kelley, of this city, and there are other instances of such magnanimity in recent Legislatures. Mr. James R. Caton, of Alexandria, an old and experienced legislator, will head Elections and be the floor leader in all party matters, while Mr. Richard B. Byrd, of Winchester, one of the strongest lawyers in the House, will preside over Courts of Justice.

It should be said that the assignments made by Speaker Cardwell have caused no semblance of estrangement between Colonel Lee and Mr. Byrd or Mr. Caton, and the latter are more to be complimented upon their victories, because of the fact that they were selected over a man of the strength and popularity of their Fairfax colleague.

Byrd a Strong Man.

The friends and constituents of Mr. Byrd are proud of the honor conferred upon him, which is greater because it is unusual. Mr. Byrd is a man of popularity, both at home and in the Legislature, and he is recognized as one of the strongest lawyers in the upper Valley section of Virginia. He is well equipped for chairman of the Committee on Courts by reason of his legal attainments, as well as his intimate acquaintance with public affairs.

There were but few other surprises in the House chairmanships. Hon. E. P. Cox was the only Richmond member to get a chairman'ship, having been put at the head of General Laws.

All Fared Well.

The local delegations in both branches fared well, however. Here are their assignments:

Mr. Cox—General Laws (chairman), Retrenchment and Economy, Immigration, Mr. Glenn—Privileges and Elections, General Laws, Special, Private and Local Legislation.

Mr. Massie—Courts of Justice, Public Property, Federal Relations.

Mr. Peyton—Finance, Militia and Police, Retrenchment and Economy.

Mr. Puller—General Laws, Labor and the Poor, Counties, Cities and Towns. Senators from this city got the following assignments:

Mr. Anderson—General Laws, Public Institutions and Education, Counties, Cities and Towns.

Mr. Harman—Roads, Finance, Fish and Game.

Senate Chairmanships.

The most important Senate chairmanships are:

Elections—George S. Shackleford, Orange.

Courts—William Hodges Mann, Nelson.

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